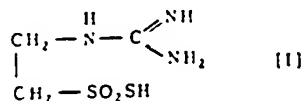


87-140943/20 B05 SOUG-02.10.85
 SOUGO YAKKOU KK *J6 2081-365-A
 02.10.85-JP-218009 (14.04.87) A61k-31/18 C07c-161
 Guanidino ethane thiosulphonic acid cholesterol decreasing agent -
 prepd. by reacting guanidino ethane sulphonic acid with sulphur in
 presence of base
 C87-058856

Guanidinoethanethiosulphonic acid of formula [I] is new:



USE/ADVANTAGE

[I] is useful as cholesterol decreasing agent.
 The compound has strong cholesterol decreasing activity
 and strong HDL-cholesterol increasing activity without
 toxicity ($\text{LD}_{50} = 3000 \text{ mg/Kg}$ in the rat).

PREPARATION

Cpd. [I] is prepared by reacting hypotaurocyamine
 (guanidinoethanesulphonic acid) with sulphur in the presence

B(10-A9B, 12-G1A, 12-H3) 3

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of base.

Caustic alkali such as NaOH, KOH is used as base.
 Powdered sulphur is pref. used.

Solvent is pref. an alcohol such as MeOH, EtOH or
 i-PrOH.

ACTIVITY

Test results on male rats allowed to eat normal food,
 cholesterol food, and cholesterol food with [I] (200 mg/Kg.
 day) for 2 weeks [total] cholesterol in serum, HDL-choles-
 terol in serum, HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl) are: 109.2, 48.0,
 521.2, 20.5; 283.9, 28.1.

EXAMPLE

Hypotaurocyamine (0.18 mol) was dissolved in 0.2N
 NaOH, EtOH (1800 ml) and sulphur (6.3g) were added.
 The mixture was stirred under reflux until the sulphur
 completely disappeared and was allowed to stand over-
 night. Crude crystals were filtered and washed with CS_2
 (twice) and EtOH. The crystals were dissolved in hot
 water and recrystallized by adding EtOH (2700ml) and
 cooling. Filtration and washing with ether afforded 26.4 g
 (80.1%) of [I], mp 206-210°C. (4ppW67LDDwgNo0/0).

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87-140944/20 B03 IOST-02.10.85
 TOHYOH STAUFER CHEM *J6 2081-368-A
 02.10.85-JP-219681 (14.04.87) C07d-205/08
 Highly stereoselective synthesis of beta-lactam deriv. by treating
 lithium enolate of organic ester with organic imine cpd. in polar
 solvent
 C87-058857

B-Lactam derivs. are synthesized highly selectively by treat-
 ing lithium enolate of organic ester with organic imine cpd.
 in polar solvent.

The organic imine cpd. may be an imine coordinated
 with trialkylaluminum. When the cpd. is used as imine, cis
 prod. may be synthesized with 100% stereoselectivity.

USE/ADVANTAGE

Lactams are formed with high stereoselectivity. Prods.
 are useful as pharmaceuticals.

EXAMPLE

$n\text{-BuLi}$ (15% hexane soln.) (12 m mols.) was added to a
 soln. of diisopropylamine (12 m mols.) in $n\text{-hexane}$ (7 ml)
 with ice-cooling under N_2 , and resultant mixt. was stirred.
 $n\text{-Hexane}$ was distilled off under reduced press., THF (5 ml)
 was added to the residue, and the mixt. was cooled to -78°C .

B(7-D1)

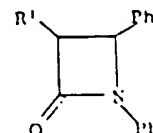
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$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (10 m mols) was
 added within three minutes to the above mixt., and a soln. of
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$ (10 m mols) in THF (5 ml) or a soln. of the
 imine (10 m mols) and AlR_3 (see below), (10 mmols) in THF
 (5 m mols) was added.

The low temp. cooling bath was removed and temp. of
 reaction mixt. was elevated slowly to room temp. over ten
 hours. The mixt. was then hydrolysed with 1N HCl aq. soln.
 and prod. was extracted with benzene to give B-lactam.

Yield of the B-lactam and results of cis : trans ratio are
 as follows:



(a) $\text{R}^1 = i\text{-Pr}$

(II)

J62081368-A

AlR_3	Yield (%)	Cis : trans ratio
None	87	0 : 100
$\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	73	100 : 0
$\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$	75	100 : 0
Al-i-Bu_3	40	100 : 0

(b) $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$:

AlR_3	Yield (%)	Cis : trans ratio
None	92	0 : 100
$\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	85	100 : 0
$\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$	83	100 : 0
Al-i-Bu_3	52	100 : 0

(5ppW69EDDwgNo0/0).

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